SEPTEMBER, 1789. THE NUMB. 3096.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1789.

Authentic Information.

Every Citizen of the World—every friend to the rights of mankind—and more eſpecially every citizen of the United States, muſt feel intereſted in the important *Tranſactions in the Kingdom of France*:—The following *authentic* and *judicious* JOURNAL OF EVENTS, as they tranſpired from day to day, at the criſis of the glorious Revolution, will, we truſt, be acceptable to our Readers.

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 24.

"THE capture of three French merchant ſhips by the Algerines, under different pretexts, has produced great ſenſation in the ſeaports of this country. The ſcarcity of bread begins to leſſen in the ſouthern parts of France, where the harveſt is commenced: Here it is ſtill threatening, becauſe we have yet two or three weeks to the beginning of harveſt.

"The re-union of the orders took place on the 27th June. Within the Aſſembly matters went on well; but it was ſoon obſerved that troops, and particularly the foreign troops, were on their march towards Paris from various quarters, and that this was againſt the opinion of Mr. *Neckar*. The Marſhal de Broglio was appointed to command all the troops within the Iſle of France.—Some of the French guards were ſoon arreſted under other pretexts, but in reality on account of their diſpoſitions in favor of the national cauſe. The people of Paris forced the priſon, releaſed them, and ſent a deputation to the States General to ſolicit a pardon. The States, by a moſt moderate and prudent arrete, recommended theſe priſoners to the King, and peace to the people of Paris. Addreſſes came in to them from ſeveral of the great cities, expreſſing ſincere allegiance to the King; but a determined reſolution to ſupport the States General.

"On the 8th of July they voted an addreſs to the King to remove the troops. This piece of maſculine eloquence, written by M. de *Mirabeau*, is worth attention. The King refuſes to remove the troops, and ſays they may remove themſelves, if they pleaſe, to Noyeous or Soiſſons.

"9th. They proceed to fix the order in which they will take up the ſeveral branches of their future Conſtitution, from which it appears they mean to build it from the bottom, confining themſelves to nothing in their ancient form but a King. A declaration of rights, which forms the firſt chapter of their work, was then propoſed by the Marquis de la *Fayette*---this was on the 11th.

"In the mean time troops to the number of about 25 or 30,000 had arrived, and were poſted in and between Paris and Verſailles. The bridges and paſſes were guarded. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Count de la *Luzerne* was ſent to notify Mr. *Neckar* of his diſmiſſion---at midnight he ſet out for Bruſſels. This was not known till the next day (12th) when the whole miniſtry was changed, except *Villedeuil* of the domeſtic department, and *Barentin Garde des Sceaux*.

"Theſe changes were as follows: The Baron de *Breteuil* Preſident of the Council of Finance, and De la *Galaitiere* Comptroller General, in the room of Mr. *Neckar*---the Marſhal de *Broglio* Miniſter of War, and *Foulon* under him in the room of *Puy-ſegar*---M. de la *Vauguyon* Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, inſtead of M. de *Montmorin*---De la *Porte* Miniſter of Marine, in place of the Count de la *Luzerne*---St. *Prieſt* was alſo removed from the Council.

"The news of this change began to be known in Paris about 1 or 2 o'clock. In the afternoon a body of about 100 German cavalry were advanced and drawn up in the place Louis XV. and about 300 Swiſs poſted at a little diſtance in their rear. This drew people to that ſpot, who naturally formed themſelves in front of the troops, at firſt merely to look at them; but as their numbers encreaſed, their indignation aroſe: They retired a few ſteps, poſted themſelves on and behind large piles of looſe ſtones, collected in that place for a bridge adjacent to it, and attacked the horſe with ſtones. The horſe charged, but the advantageous poſition of the people, and the ſhowers of ſtones, obliged them to retire, and even to quit the field altogether, leaving one of their number on the ground. The Swiſs in their rear were obſerved never to ſtir. This was a ſignal for univerſal inſurrection, and this body of cavalry, to avoid being maſſacred, retired towards Verſailles. The people now armed themſelves with ſuch weapons as they could find in armorer's ſhops and private houſes, and with bludgeons, and were roaming all night, through all parts of the city, without any decided and practicable object. The next day (13th) the States preſs on the king to ſend away the troops—to permit the Bourgeoiſie of Paris to arm for the preſervation of order in the city, and offered to ſend a deputation from their body to tranquilize them: He refuſes all their propoſitions. A committee of magiſtrates and electors of the city are appointed, by their bodies, to take upon them its government. The mob, now openly joined by the French guards, force the priſons of St. Lazare, releaſe all the priſoners, and take a great ſtore of corn, which they carry to the corn market: Here they get ſome arms, and the French guards begin to form and train them. The city committee determine to raiſe 48,000 bourgeois, or rather to reſtrain their numbers to 48,000.

"On the 14th they ſend one of their members (M. *Corney*) to the Hotel des Invalides, to aſk arms for their Garde Bourgeoiſe: He was followed by, or he found there a great mob: The governor of the Invalids came out, and repreſented the impoſſibility of his delivering arms without the orders of thoſe from whom he received them: De Corney adviſed the people then to retire, retired himſelf, and the people took poſſeſſion of the arms. It was remarkable that not only the invalids themſelves made no oppoſition, but that a body of 5000 foreign troops, encamped within 400 yards, never ſtirred. M. de Corney, and five others, were then ſent to aſk arms of M. de *Launai*, Governor of the Baſtile: they found a great collection of people already before the place, and they immediately planted a flag of truce, which was anſwered by a like flag hoiſted on the parapet: The deputation prevailed on the people to fall back a little, advanced themſelves to make their demands of the Governor, and in that inſtant a diſcharge from the Baſtile killed four people of thoſe neareſt to the deputies:—The Deputies retired, the people ruſhed againſt the place, and almoſt in an inſtant were in poſſeſſion of a fortification, defended by 100 men, of infinite ſtrength, which in other times had ſtood ſeveral regular ſieges, and had never been taken. How they got in has as yet been impoſſible to diſcover: Thoſe who pretend to have been of the party, tell ſo many different ſtories as to deſtroy the credit of them all. They took all the arms, diſcharged the priſoners, and ſuch of the garriſon as were not killed in the firſt moment of fury, carried the Governor and Lieut. Governor to the Greve (the place of public execution) cut off their heads, and ſent them through the city in triumph to the Palais Royal.

About the ſame inſtant a treacherous correſpondence having been diſcovered in M. de *Fleſſells*, Prevoſt des Merchands, they ſeize him in the Hotel de Ville, where he was in the exerciſe of his office, and cut off his head. Theſe events, carried imperfectly to Verſailles, were the ſubject of two ſucceſſive deputations from the States to the King. (15th.) The King went about 11 o'clock, accompanied only by his brothers, to the States General, and there read to them a ſpeech, in which he aſked their interpoſition to re-eſtabliſh order---he returned to the Chateau a foot, accompanied by the States: They ſent off a deputation, the Marquis de la *Fayette* at their head, to quiet Paris: He had the ſame morning been named Commandant en chef of the milice bourgeoiſe, and Mons. *Bailly*, former Preſident of the States General, was called for as Prevoſt des Merchands. The demolition of the Baſtile was now ordered and began; A body of the Swiſs guards of the regiment of *Ventimille*, and the city horſe guards join the people: The alarm at Verſailles encreaſes inſtead of abating: The foreign troops were ordered off inſtantly: Every Miniſter reſigned: The King confirmed *Bailley* as Prevoſt des Merchands, wrote to Mr. *Neckar* to recall him--ſent his letter open to the States General to be forwarded by them, and invited them to go with him to Paris the next day to ſatisfy the city of his diſpoſitions. (16th.) The King came to Paris---- Omitting the leſs important figures of the proceſſion, I will only obſerve that the King's carriage was in the centre, on each ſide of it the States General, in two ranks a foot---at their head the Marquis de la *Fayette*, as Commander in Chief, on horſeback, and Bourgeois guards before and behind. About 60,000 citizens of all forms and colours, armed with the muſquets of the Baſtile, and Invalids as far as they would go---the reſt with piſtols, ſwords, pikes, pruning hooks, ſcythes, &c. lined all the ſtreets through which the proceſſion paſſed. The King landed at the Hotel de Ville-----there M. *Bailly* preſented and put into his hat the popular cockade, and addreſſed him, and delivered his anſwer to the audience. On their return the popular cries were, "VIVE LE ROY, ET LA NATION:" He was conducted by a garde Bourgoiſe to his palace at Verſailles.---Letters written with his own hand to the Marquis de la Fayette, remove the ſcruples of his poſition. Tranquility is now reſtored to the capital: The ſhops are again opened: The people reſuming their labors, and if the want of bread does not diſturb our peace, we may hope a continuance of it.

"The demolition of the Baſtile is going on, and the milice Bourgeoiſe organizing and training.—The ancient police of the city is aboliſhed by the authority of the people.—They believe ſtill that 3000 people have fallen victims to the tumults of Paris.—We cannot find with certainty that any body has been killed but the three before mentioned, and thoſe who fell in the aſſault or defence of the Baſtile. How many of the garriſon were killed no body pretends to have ever heard:—Of the aſſailants, accounts vary from 6 to 600—the moſt general belief is, that there fell about 30. There have been many reports of inſtantaneous executions by the mob, on ſuch of their body as they caught in acts of theft or robbery: Some of theſe may perhaps be true:—There was a ſeverity of honeſty obſerved, of which no example has been known: Bags of money offered on various occaſions, through fear or guilt have been uniformly refuſed by the mobs.—The churches are now occupied in ſinging "De Profundis," and "Requiems for the repoſe of the ſouls of the brave "and valiant citizens who have ſealed with their blood "the liberty of the nation." M. de *Montmorin* is this day (19th) replaced in the department of Foreign Affairs, M. de St. *Prieſt* is named to the Home Department. (21ſt) M. *Neckar* had left Bruſſels for Franckfort before the Courier got there—We expect, however, to hear of him in a day or two. M. le Comte de la *Luzerne* has reſumed the department of the Marine this day.

"(23d.) The ſpirit of tumult ſeemed to have ſubſided, when yeſterday it was excited again by a particular incident: M. *Foullon*, one of the obnoxious miniſtry, who as well as his brethren had abſconded, was taken in the country, as is ſaid, by his own tenants, and brought to Paris. Great efforts were exerted by popular characters to ſave him: He was at length forced out of the hands of the garde Bourgoiſe, hung immediately, his head cut off, and his body drawn thro' the principal ſtreets of the city. The Intendant of Paris, M. de *Chauvigny*, accuſed of having entered into the deſigns of the ſame miniſtry, has been taken at Compeigne, and a body of 200 men on horſeback are gone for him.

"I juſt now learn that *Bertier de Chauvigny*, was brought to town in the night, and maſſacred immediately."

Northampton Mills.

A PERSON who underſtands the Milling Buſineſs, in all its Branches, and can be well recommended, will meet with good employ, by applying to

ADAM DESHLER.

Northampton Town, Sept. 1, 1789. 6

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,

Of the beſt Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will ſell *low* for CASH or *ſhort* CREDIT.

The higheſt Price given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Muſtard and Chocolate

MANUFACTORY,

CONTINUED, as formerly done by W. Norton & Co. and M. Norton & Co. who give *thirty-two ſhillings* per buſhel for *good clean Muſtard Seed*, and in proportion for ſmaller quantities, at the ſtore of the deceaſed, now of the ſubſcriber, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets, where orders from town and country are carefully attended to, by 3 m. JOHN HAWORTH.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-ſtreet, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-ſtreet aforeſaid; there are on the premiſes a ſmall frame houſe, and a well of good water.

Alſo one other houſe and lot, in Trenton, ſituate near the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Eſq; deceaſed. The houſe conſiſts of two rooms on the firſt floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premiſes a good new ſtable, which will contain ten horſes. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

Tbetf. BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

The ACT for regulating

The Coaſting Trade

Is this day publiſhed, and to be ſold at WILLIAM PRICHARD's Book-ſtore, in Market-ſtreet---Price *One Shilling*.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

MONDAY, September 21, 1789.

Thoſe amendments to the judiciary bill, in which the Senate had not concurred, were taken up, and the Houſe receded from the ſame, and agreed with the Senate.

The report of the Secretary of the Treaſury was read, and referred to a committee, conſiſting of Mr. Wadſworth, Mr. Smith, (S. C.) and Mr. Smith, (M.)

The amendments of the Senate to the amendments propoſed by the Houſe to the conſtitution were again taken up---Some were agreed to, and others nonconcurred: Meſſrs. Madiſon, Sherman and Vining were appointed a committee to confer with a committee of the Senate, on thoſe amendments in which the two Houſes do not agree.

Mr. Jackſon moved that leave be given to bring in a bill to alter the time fixed for the annual meeting of Congreſs. This motion, after ſome debate, was carried, and leave given to bring in a bill.

The Houſe then proceeded in the diſcuſſion of the bill for fixing the temporary and permanent ſeat of the government.

Mr. Madiſon objected to that clauſe of the bill which provides that New-York ſhall be the temporary reſidence: He ſaid, it is contrary to the conſtitution---as it deprives the two Houſes of the power to exerciſe a right expreſly veſted in them by the Conſtitution, of adjourning without the conſent of the Supreme Executive: Should the clauſe remain, this bye-law muſt be repealed, to which the conſent of the Preſident muſt be obtained before the two Houſes could adjourn: He moved therefore that the clauſe ſhould be ſtruck out.

Mr. Lawrance and Mr. Ames replied to Mr. Madiſon: They contended that the conſent of the Preſident was neceſſary to every act of the Legiſlature---and that the objection applied with equal force againſt a permanent as againſt a temporary eſtabliſhment of the ſeat of government.

Mr. Lee and Mr. Boudinot ſupported the ſentiment of Mr. Madiſon---and Mr. Jackſon, and Mr. Smith ſpoke in oppoſition to it: The vote being taken for ſtriking out the words, it paſſed in the negative.

Mr. Madiſon then moved to ſtrike out the word "permanent," as it was not a term made uſe of in the Conſtitution.---This motion was negatived.

It was then ordered, That the bill be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing that they had concurred in the bill for eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the Judicial department, with amendments.

The amendments were, to raiſe the ſalary of the Chief Juſtice from 3500 to 4000 dollars---the ſalaries of the Aſſociate Judges of the Supreme Court from 3000 to 3500---that of the Judge of the Diſtrict of Maine from 800 to 1000---and that of the Attorney-General from 1500 to 2000. The Houſe agreed to theſe amendments, except the laſt.

A reſolution was received from the Senate, that it be recommended to the ſeveral States to paſs laws to make it the duty of the keepers of their ſeveral gaols, to receive, and keep therein perſons committed under the authority of the United States, until they be diſcharged by due courſe of law. The United States to pay 50 cents a month for each perſon confined, and likewiſe to ſupport all perſons committed thereto for offences againſt the United States.

Mr. Wadſworth, from the committee on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, brought in a bill, by which appropriations are made for defraying the expences of the civil liſt, the department of war, for warrants iſſued by the late Superintendant of Finance, for warrants iſſued by the late Board of Treaſury, and to pay the invalid penſioners.

This bill was read a firſt and ſecond time, and committed to a committee of the whole, to be taken up to-morrow.

The report on the petition of the Baron de Glaubeck was agreed to, allowing him fifteen months pay as a Captain in the late Continental Army.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, that they had receded from the amendment for raiſing the ſalary of the Attorney-General, and had appointed a committee of conference on the diſagreeing votes of the Houſes on the amendments to the Conſtitution.

On motion of Mr. Vining, the report of the committee on the petition of the public creditors was taken up and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Gerry, the Houſe reſolved, that the Secretary of the Treaſury be directed to apply to the Supreme Executives of the ſeveral States for the ſtate of their public debts, and the funds appropriated for the diſcharge of the principal and intereſt of the ſame; and the amount of the loan-office and other ſecurities in the State Treaſuries. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, September 22, 1789.

The committee appointed to examine the enrolled bills reported, that they had examined the bill for eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the Judges of the Fœderal Courts, and of the Attorney-General---the bill for allowing compenſations to the Preſident and Vice-Preſident, and the bill for eſtabliſhing the Judicial Courts, and found them correct. The Speaker then ſigned the ſame.

The engroſſed bill for eſtabliſhing the Seat of Government for the United States was read the third time; and on the queſtion, ſhall this bill paſs? Mr. Carroll called for the Ayes and Noes, and were, Ayes 31. Noes 17.

Mr. Goodhue introduced a reſolution, reſcinding the vote for adjourning on the 23d, and to fix the time of adjournment on the 26th inſtant. This was adopted.

The bill for altering the time of the annual meeting of Congreſs was read a ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole, to be taken up to-morrow.

The bill to recognize and adapt to the Conſtitution of the United States, the eſtabliſhment of the troops on the frontiers, by the ordinances of the late Congreſs, was taken up in committee of the whole.

Mr. Jackſon propoſed a clauſe, to empower the Preſident of the United States to eſtabliſh poſts, to raiſe troops, and call forth the militia of the States of Georgia and South-Carolina, in caſe the Creek Indians refuſe to treat with the Commiſſioners, or violate the conditions agreed to at the enſuing negociation.

This motion after a lengthy converſation was agreed to, ſo far as it reſpects calling forth the militia, or ſending part of the troops on the eſtabliſhment to that State, ſhould the Preſident think proper.

The committee having gone through the bill, and made ſeveral amendments, they roſe, and the Chairman reported them to the Houſe---The Houſe immediately took the amendments into conſideration, and agreed to the ſame. It was then ordered that the bill be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, with the act for allowing compenſations to the members of the two Houſes and their reſpective officers, which has received his approbation and ſignature.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the Houſe, that the act for the temporary eſtabliſhment of the Poſt-Office was returned to the Senate, with the approbation and ſignature of the Preſident.----Alſo, that the Senate concurred in the reſolution of the Houſe to adjourn the 26th inſtant.

Mr. Bland moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill, to amend and explain a clauſe in the Coaſting Act, which was granted, and Mr. Bland, Mr. Goodhue and Mr. Benſon were appointed a committee for the purpoſe. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, September 23, 1789.

The bill to recognize and adapt to the conſtitution of the United States, the troops raiſed by reſolution of the late Congreſs, was read a third time, and paſſed the Houſe.

The bill to appropriate certain ſums of money was taken up in a committee of the whole Houſe, agreed to, and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

The bill to alter the time propoſed by the conſtitution for the annual meeting of Congreſs, was taken up and agreed to, when it was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

This bill propoſes that the meeting of Congreſs ſhall be on the firſt Monday in January.

The bill brought in by Mr. Bland, to explain the act for regulating the coaſting trade, ſo far as it reſpects Peterſburgh, in Virginia, was taken into conſideration, and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

Some progreſs was made in the bill to regulate the proceſs in in the fœderal courts. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, September 24, 1789.

The Houſe took up the report of the committee of conference on the diſagreement of the Houſes reſpecting the bill for amending the conſtitution.

The amendment propoſed by the Senate, to which the Houſe diſagreed, was, to inſert the word "diſtrict" in the clauſe relating to the trial by jury; ſo that it would read "that offences ſhall be tried by an impartial jury of the ſtate or diſtrict where the offence ſhall be committed." The committee recommended to concur with the Senate in their amendment.

The queſtion of concurence was after conſiderable debate carried in the affirmative.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee on the bill to appropriate money for defraying the expences of government for the preſent year.

The committee having gone through the ſame, roſe and reported, and the bill was laid on the table.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, accompanying the bill for allowing compenſation to the Preſident and Vice-Preſident, which had received his approbation and ſignature.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, acquainting the Houſe, that the Preſident of the United States had returned to the Senate the Judiciary Bill, and the reſolution reſpecting gaols, both which had received his approbation and ſignature.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the bill to provide for the ſupport of the invalid penſioners; and having gone thro' the ſame, roſe and reported, and the bill was laid on the table.

The Houſe went into a committee on the bill ſent from the Senate, to regulate the proceſs in the courts of the United States; and having conſidered the ſame, roſe and reported amendments, which were accepted, and the bill ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, September 25, 1789.

The Houſe took up the bill for making appropriations for the ſervices of the preſent year.

The amendment propoſed in committee of the whole, by ſtriking out the ſum appropriated for the diſcharge of warrants iſſued by the late Superintendant of Finance, was agreed to by the Houſe.

The next amendment propoſed, for ſtriking out the ſum appropriated for the diſcharge of warrants iſſued by the late Board of Treaſury, was diſagreed to.

The bill was then paſſed to be engroſſed for a third reading.

The engroſſed bill for making appropriations was brought in, and paſſed to be enacted.

Mr. Boudinot introduced a motion to the following purport, viz.----Reſolved, that a joint committee of both Houſes be appointed to wait on the Preſident of the United States, to requeſt he would be pleaſed to recommend a day of public thankſgiving and prayer, to be obſerved by the people of the United States, to acknowledge the favors beſtowed upon them by Almighty God, eſpecially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to eſtabliſh a form of Government calculated to promote their proſperity and happineſs. This was adopted, and a committee appointed, conſiſting of Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Silveſter.

SATURDAY, September 26, 1789.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, acquainting the Houſe that the Senate had appointed a committee of conference on the diſagreeing votes of the two Houſes on the Proceſs bill.

The Houſe appointed conferrees to meet thoſe of the Senate on that ſubject.

The Houſe alſo received from the Senate the bill for fixing the ſeat of goverement of the United States, to which the Senate had propoſed an amendment, by ſtriking out all that part reſpecting Suſquehanna, and inſerting a clauſe fixing the permanent ſeat of government at Germantown, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

A motion was then made, to poſtpone the conſideration of this amendment of the Senate till next ſeſſion. On this motion, after ſome debate, the yeas and nays were taken, and were as follow:

Noes. Meſſrs. Ames, Benſon, Boudinot, Cadwallader, Clymer, Floyd, Foſter, Fitzſimons, Gilman, Goodhue, Grout, Hartley, Heiſter, Hathorn, Livermore, Lawrance, Leonard, P. Muhlenberg, Partridge, Renſſalear, Silveſter, Sinnickſon, Scott, Sherman, Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, Wadſworth, Wynkoop. 29.

Yeas. Meſſrs. Brown, Baldwin, Bland, Burke, Contee, Coles, Carroll, Gerry, Gale, Griffin, Jackſon, Lee, Mathews, Madiſon, Moore, Page, Parker, Smith (M.) Sumpter, Seney, Smith (S.C.) Stone, Schureman, Tucker, White. 25.

Mr. Ames then moved to concur with the Senate in their amendment. Objections were made to this, and, on motion, the Houſe adjourned without coming to a deciſion.

A ROBBERY committed at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, by five armed men, on the night of the 23d inſtant, and the following articles taken, a ſilver watch with a china face, maker's name, R. Lenox, London, number 7060, about 60 pounds in money, two ſilk gowns, one red and blue mantua, the other light perſian, two ſurtout coats of an olive colour, with mohair buttons, one jean coat and veſt, two pair of Queens cord breeches, one jean ditto, one cottonade coat of a dove colour, a ſtriped Bengal veſt, three pair of light grey worſted ſtockings, 6 pair of carved ſhoe and knee-buckles, ſix ſmall ſilver tea-ſpoons, marked R. I. one double blue and white coverlid, two blankets, nine ſhirt patterns, nine yards of fulled linſey, marked R. I. in large cypher letters, three pair of mens ſhoes, two pair of boots, one large, three hats, one ſmall, bound with velvet, with a number of other articles; likewiſe a lage bay horſe, a natural trotter, with his mane hanging the near ſide, a ſtar, ſnip and one white hind foot, a new ſaddle, with a red and white ſtriped cloth, faced with red, a curb briddle. Whoever ſecures ſaid robbers, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, and the goods recovered, ſhall receive *Forty Dollars* reward, or in proportion for any part.

September 28, 1789. ‡ ROBERT IREDELL.

ON the 14th Auguſt laſt a SILVER WATCH was left with the ſubſcriber, by a perſon unknown; he has reaſon to believe that the watch has been ſtolen; it appears to have been at ſea, and from the account the fellow gave of himſelf he has been, not long ſince, at Wilmington, where it is ſuppoſed he ſtole it. Any perſon proving property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at the White Horſe, on the Lancaſter road, 26 miles from Philadelphia. ‖ ARTHUR RICE.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in* Market-ſtreet,

Poor Richard's Almanack,

[*Improved and enlarged*]

For the Year of our Lord 1790.

Drugs and Medicines,

An entire new aſſortment,

Imported in the Apollo, Captain Billings, and the Pigou, Captain Sutton, from London, by

ROBERT BASS,

APOTHECARY, in Market-ſtreet;

WHERE every medicinal article, neceſſary for the Phyſician, Surgeon, Apothecary and private Family, are prepared, and ſold in any quantity, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

William & John Sitgreaves,

Have juſt received, by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, and are now ſelling at their STORE, in Front below Cheſnut-ſtreet, *A very General Aſſortment of*

WOOLENS and other GOODS,

Suitable to the ſeaſon---among which are---

BROADCLOTHS, duffills, frizes, ſtriped and roſe blankets, rugs, plains, bearſkins, fearnoughts, ſwanſkins, flannels, bays, halfthicks, Welch and Kendall cottons, coatings, linſeys, cordurets, camblets, moreens, joans, durants, calimancoes, ſhalloons, bird-eye, laſtings, florentines, valentias, velvets, thickſets, corduroys, royal ribs, foilanets, mohair, pluſh, printed cottons, cotton ſhawls, kentings and clear lawns, lawn and muſlin handkerchiefs, apron wide lawns, leno, long lawns, and cambricks, mens and womens gloves, black and coloured ſilk handkerchiefs, ſattins, modes, &c. &c.

Alſo a neat aſſortment of plain and faſhionable *hoſiery*, coarſe felt hats, pewter aſſorted, beſt *ſeine twine*, powder and ſhot, Crowley ſteel, tin plates, window glaſs, fine band wire, &c. &c. &c. 6w. Sep. 28, 1789.

An Elegant Retirement.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT delightful ſituated farm, in the Northern Liberties, late the property of Doctor Thomas Bond, deceaſed, about four miles from this city, containing about 130 acres, in prime order, and very good heart. On the premiſes are a ſmall but elegant ſtone houſe, a large ſtone kitchen, an ice houſe, on the beſt conſtruction, which will contain 100 tons, two arched ſtone root houſes, a ſtone ſpring houſe, ſtone ſmoke houſe, good ſtone barn, large barracks, with many other conveniencies, alſo a large quantity of choice fruit trees, of various ſorts, in high condition.

For terms of ſale, apply to ALEXANDER WILCOCKS, Eſq; in Arch-ſtreet, and Doctor THOMAS BOND, in Vine-ſtreet, will ſhew the premiſes. † 6w.

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept, dated the 9th day of this inſtant, to me directed, from under the hands and ſeals of the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; L. L. D. Chief-Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennſylvania, and of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and the Honorable Jacob Ruſh, Eſq; Juſtice of ſaid court---NOTICE is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners and Conſtables of the county of Bucks, that a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, will be held at Newtown, in and for the ſaid county of Bucks, on Monday, the 19th day of October next, when and where they are required to be in their proper perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions and examinations, and other their remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices belong in that behalf to be done; and alſo that all thoſe who will proſecute againſt the priſoners in the gaol of the ſaid county, be then and there to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Newtown aforeſaid, the twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, and in the fourteenth year of American Independence.

JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

To be Sold for the benefit of the Heirs.

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing upwards of 300 acres, late the eſtate of Joſeph Huſband, deceaſed, ſituate in Harford county, Maryland, bounded on one ſide by a large ſtream of water called Deer-creek, whereon is a convenient ſeat for one or more merchant mills, or other water works, a dam is erected, race nearly dug, and other preparations made towards raiſing a ſaw-mill; it is about five or ſix miles from the head of the tide on Suſquehanna. The land is good, about 170 acres cleared, the remainder well timbered. It would conveniently admit of dividing into two or more parts, there being meadow on different places and ſeveral orchards. The buildings are a ſtone houſe and kitchen, each two ſtories high, a good frame barn with ſtabling under, and other out houſes. The payments may be made eaſy. For further particulars apply to JOSHUA HUSBAND, adjoining the premiſes, or JOHN STUMP, merchant, at Stafford mills, the head of the tide aforeſaid. †

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Charles townſhip, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, on the 24th of this inſtant, a dark brown ſtone horſe, with a black mane and tail, three white feet, bald face, one wall eye, ſomewhat galled on both ſhoulders, about 16 hands high, a natural trotter, 6 years old laſt graſs. The perſon who ſtole the above horſe, goes by the name of *Robert Gamble*, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, of a fair complexion, rather inclined to ſandy, and ſomewhat marked with the ſmall pox. Had on and took with him, a white cloth coat, two pair of ſilk breeches, one pair of a dove colour, the other lighter, a ſilk jacket, a brown coat and jacket, a green coat, check trowſers, two pair of boots and a pair of ſilver ſpurs. He alſo took a ſaddle almoſt new, the pad faced with blue, and cloth coloured ſweat cloth, a great coat of coating, and a ſilver watch.

He alſo ſtole things belonging to a countryman of his, that were lodged at my houſe, viz. three fine ſhirts, one pair breeches, a pair of thread ſtockings, kneebuckles, a caſe of bleeding lancets, ſtock and ſtock buckle, and ſix dollars in caſh. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or Four Dollars for the horſe only, paid by § JOSEPH CONRADE.

WAS taken up treſpaſſing on the ſubſcriber, in Paſſyunk townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 9th inſt, a ſtout well built iron gray MARE, about 15 hands high, ſuppoſed to be four or five years old laſt ſpring, has ſome ſaddle marks on her back, her hind feet white to the footlock joint, her mane and tail whitiſh, neither brand or ear mark perceivable. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. † JOHN GROVER.

September 24, 1789.

Paris, July 30. M. Neckar arrived at Verſailles on Tueſday evening laſt, and this morning he came to the Hotel de Ville, where he was received with every mark of joy and ſatisfaction. He was eſcorted from the bridge at Save by a large party of horſe of the Paris militia, who alſo returned with him to the ſame place.

On Tueſday laſt the Marquis de la Fayette performed the ceremony of incorporating the French Guards, under the appellation of *Gardes de la Nation*, by which they are henceforward to be diſtinguiſhed.

LONDON, Auguſt 1.

Yeſterday afternoon a meſſenger arrived at the Duke of Leeds's office, with diſpatches from the Duke of Dorſet at Paris, which, among other things, contain a requiſition from his Grace to be recalled, the tumult having increaſed in that capital to ſo great a degree, ſince the laſt accounts were received by government, as to render his reſidence there unſafe.

The populace in Paris entertain a notion that the Engliſh mean to take advantage of their internal commotions, and ſend a fleet to bombard ſome of their ſea ports. In conſequence of which they have threatened deſtruction to the Duke of Dorſet, who has been obliged to circulate printed hand-bill's thro' the city, to contradict this report, which has been in ſome degree attended with the wiſhed-for effect. His Grace's ſituation, however, is in the higheſt degree unpleaſant, as the militia cannot preſerve the leaſt order among the populace.

The next mails will, in all probability, bring an account of an engagement having taken place between the Swediſh and Ruſſian forces, the King of Sweden being at Likola, and the Ruſſian General at Frederickſham. The diſtance between their two ſituations is not more than eight Engliſh miles.

It is thought Parliament will be kept ſitting a ſhort time longer, on account of the affairs of France, which are expected to be noticed in the ſpeech that is to conclude the ſeſſion.

The daily conferences which the French Ambaſſador has with the Cabinet Miniſters indicate a negociation of no ſmall importance; but the particulars are kept as ſecret as poſſible.

Laſt Tueſday about two hundred noblemen and gentlemen, who had landed the preceding day from France, made their appearance on the courſe at Brigthelmſtone.

Accounts from Conſtantinople begin now to be truly intereſting---the van of the Turkiſh fleet, it is ſaid, has been defeated on the Black Sea; and ſhould the Ruſſians obtain another victory in a general action, there is nothing can prevent the bombardment of the capital of the Ottoman empire - this will be a new event in hiſtory, an accompliſhment which never could be effected in all the Cruſades which were ever made in the holy wars.

A letter from Rouen, dated July 15, ſays, here has been a ſad piece of work----About 2000 people aſſembled upon Sunday laſt, broke open every granary or ſtorehouſe where grain was to be found, and carried all off. One gentleman had three cargoes taken away from him. In the tumult 25 people were killed.---No buſineſs to be done---the gates all ſhut, and the city ſurrounded with ſoldiers.---The mob went down the river, and plundered two Engliſh brigs that were coming up with grain, and ſwept all away.

Extract of a letter from Calais, July 27.

"Public travelling is no longer ſafe in this kingdom. The roads to Paris, and indeed every where elſe, are infeſted by banditti, who rob at pleaſure, without the ſmalleſt fear of puniſhment; nor is it known when the commotions will end, nor where. All the moderate and conſiderate are heartily ſorry that liberty ſhould be purchaſed at ſo dear a rate. The King remains in the capital, little better than a priſoner; the Queen and Dauphin ſtill at Verſailles.

MINUTES of the *National Aſſembly* of FRANCE.

Mr. Punelle, one of the Deputies of Franche Compte, deſired the attention of the Members, whilſt he recited to them a frightful event which had happened at the Chateau de Quinſay, near Vezoul, in the night of the 19th and 20th inſtant.

"Mr. PRESIDENT,

"I could wiſh to conceal from the knowledge of the Repreſentatives of the nation, from Frenchmen, from the world, the dreadful portrait of the bloody cataſtrophe that has taken place at the Caſtle of Quinſay; I loſe myſelf! I ſhudder with horror. I have to relate to you a crime engendered in blackneſs itſelf, in the breaſt of a dæmon; but to inform you of the particulars, it will be proper to read to you the information taken by the Marechauſſee on the ſpot.

"We, &c. Brigadier of the Marechauſſee, &c. certify and ſwear, that we repaired to Quinſay, near Vezoul, where we found a dying man, attended by the Curate of the pariſh, who informed us, that Monſieur de Memmay, the Lord of Quinſay, had announced to the inhabitants and troops in garriſon, at Vezoul, that, on account of the happy event (the Revolution at Paris) in which all the nation took a part, he (the monſter!) intended giving an entertainment to all thoſe who choſe to repair to his country ſeat, which was eagerly accepted; but that M. de Memmay withdrew from the entertainment, alledging, that his preſence might check the gaiety of the gueſts; beſides, that he could not decently appear himſelf, as he had hitherto been one of the proteſting Nobles, and a parliamentary Partizan againſt the popular cauſe.

"That an immenſe crowd of citizens and ſoldiers aſſembled, they were deſired to adjourn to a ſpot at ſome diſtance from the houſe, where they amuſed themſelves with feſtivity and dancing; but that on a ſudden, fire being ſet to the match, which communicated with a powder mine, formed under the ſpot where the people were taken up with feſtivity, THE WHOLE WERE BLOWN UP!!! That on the noiſe of the exploſion, the Curate, with others, repaired to the Chateau, where we likewiſe went, and found numbers floating in their blood, ſcattered corpſes, and diſſevered members ſtill palpitating with life, &c. &c.

"This information is ſigned by the Brigadier, and authenticated by the Lieutenent General.

"This barbarity, Sir, exerciſed againſt every right and law both human and divine, the cold, cruel and deteſtable act of barbarity, conceived by hypocriſy, and perpetrated with diabolical vengeance, has thrown the whole country into combuſtion. Every man flew to arms, the Caſtle is razed to the ground, all the neighbouring caſtles are deſtroyed: the people, who know no reſtraint when they think men have merited their fury, had recourſe to, and ſtill continue moſt violent exceſſes. They have burnt and ſacked the Record Offices of the Nobles, have compelled them to renounce all their privileges, have deſtroyed and demoliſhed many caſtles, burnt a rich Abbey of the Order of Citteau, (the famous rich Abbey ſo often the object of Voltaire's animadverſions.) The young Princeſs de Beaufcemont and the Baroneſs d'Andelon owed their eſcape only to a ſort of miracle.

"The Municipal body of Vezoul, preceded by the Marquis de Jombert, have taken every ſtep in their power to ſtay the fatal effects of ſuch a fermentation; but the means are inſufficient in a province like ours, where each little village can furniſh at leaſt eight or ten men who have ſerved in the army, and conſequently know the uſe of arms. I entreat the Aſſembly therefore, to take into conſideration the melancholy ſituation of the diſtracted country I have the honor to repreſent, and to conſult on the ſpeedieſt and moſt efficacious means of remedying this dreadful evil."

The National Aſſembly inſtantly, on the motion of the Count de Seraur, directed the Preſident to wait on the King, and ſupplicate him to give immediate orders to have this horrid tranſaction examined into by the tribunal the neareſt to the place where it happened, in ſpite of any oppoſition on the part of the Parliament of Beſancon, or of any other Parliament or body of men whatever: And further reſolved, That his Majeſty be deſired to give orders to the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs to claim, by his Ambaſſadors at every Court, ſuch perſons (for ſeveral are ſuſpected) as, being guilty of ſo atrocious a crime, ſhall have withdrawn, or may withdraw into foreign countries, that they may be ſent to France, delivered into the hands of juſtice, and puniſhed according to the rigor of the laws.

His Majeſty's feelings and expreſſions are not to be deſcribed on the occaſion. The Nobility are working their own ruin; the people were not diſpoſed to violence, but they have been goading them by ſtudied menaces and inſults ever ſince the meeting of the States General; and above all, the language of their women is not to be borne; their converſations degenerate into ferocity and cruelty. This is reported abroad by their ſervants, whom they have the folly to ſuppoſe chained to their footſtools, and forget that they are *not noble*. This virulent language is reported to the people, and has done more miſchief than even the haughty conduct and reſolutions of their huſbands and relations.

Every perſon of humanity muſt pity the rancour with which the great ſtruggle for liberty is now carried on among the French; but though affairs may at preſent be ſaid to be in a ſtate deſcribed by Milton, of "confuſion worſe confounded," yet if the efforts of the National Aſſembly can prevail, out of this confuſion order muſt ſoon ariſe, and France at laſt be crowned with that freedom, which the noble exertions of her ſons in ſo glorious a cauſe, moſt richly deſerves.

In this view the Aſſembly, aided by the Marquis de la Fayette, at the head of the armed citizens, are endeavourng to prevent the further effuſion of blood, and for that purpoſe have iſſued an order that no perſon ſhall hereafter be put to death without trial; but that all againſt whom there is any charge ſhall be delivered up to the arm of juſtice, in order to be heard in their own defence.

The conduct of the Duke d'Orleans has been marked by much prudence; but he is no longer ſafe at Paris; where his illuſtrious blood and deſcent can no more inſure his ſafety. Accordingly a meſſenger arrived from Portſmouth on Thurſday afternoon at Brighton, with orders to engage apartments there for his Royal Highneſs, who was expected laſt night.

A report prevails of a conſpiracy having been diſcovered againſt the life of the Duke of Orleans, in which his Serene Highneſs's domeſtics were engaged; but the principals are ſuppoſed to fill a much more elevated ſituation.

Monſ. de Memmay, Lord of Quinſay, who committed the horrid maſſacre at Beſancon, is ſuppoſed to have been a day or two ago in London, at Oſborne's Hotel. It is certain that a foreigner arrived there, about that time, in the greateſt agitation, and on the arrival of a packet from France ſet off again precipitately.

All the principal towns in France are incorporating a militia of their own citizens, inſtead of the military who uſed to protect them.

Seven peers of the blood-royal of France, with the other principal nobility, are ſtill at Bruſſels.

Monſieur de Luzerne is *one* amongſt the *many* that have been taken off.---Without *name*---the aſſaſſinations are beyond reckoning.

The fooliſh rumour of the royal ſtandard of France being erected at Bruſſels under the head of the Marſhal de Broglio, the Count d'Artois, &c. is too abſurd to impoſe on any well-informed perſon. It is utterly falſe. Some of the prints have even ſent M. de Calonne there, as Comptroller-General to this new government.

We have authority to ſay, that the Court of Spain has made no kind of proteſt or application, relative to a ſuppoſed right of ſucceſſion to the crown of France. That claim was formerly abandoned by the grand-father of the preſent King.

The number of reports from France in daily circulation are extremely doubtful. Among others, one was whiſpered yeſterday, as coming directly from Paris, that the Queen had left Verſailles, and gone to one of the royal reſidences further diſtant from the metropolis.

DUBLIN, Auguſt 6.

Advices from Nantz, received yeſterday by ſome of our merchants, of ſo recent a date as the 27th of laſt month, mention, that in conſequence of two veſſels from Maryland, and the quantity of their own new corn daily coming into market, the price of wheat and flour had already undergone a reduction of 30 *per cent*. They add, that the corn harveſt, though tolerably abundant in the ſurrounding diſtricts, yet, that the general quality of the grain was much inferior to that of laſt year, it being in ſome meaſure damaged by a kind of ſmut or mildew, ſaid to be the effect of the heavy rains the corn ſuſtained during its growth in June laſt, when the ears were forming. If this complaint extends along the other diſtricts or the weſtern coaſts of France, there will a ſmart demand be reſumed for foreign wheat next ſpring, in thoſe parts.

BOSTON, September 15.

A Providence paper of the 10th inſt. contains "*Know ye*" advertiſements of the depoſit of *fourteen hundred and twenty-nine pounds, nineteen ſhillings and four pence one farthing*, of the paper currency of Rhode-Iſland, for the payment of ſpecie bona fide debts. In one paper we have thus advertiſed the ruin, perhaps, of a dozen helpleſs orphans, and the moſt flagrant injuſtice ſanctioned by laws. Whilſt the poor, helpleſs, ignorant ſtranger is condemned to death for extorting from the traveller a few pence, more finiſhed villainy, under protection of iniquitous laws, erects her infernal plume, and ſmiles at the miſchief which ſhe has created. To the legiſlature of Rhode-Iſland we would ſay, "Woe unto them that decree unrighteous decrees, to turn aſide the needy from judgment, and to take away the right from the poor of my people, that widows may be their prey, and that they may rob the fatherleſs."

Our worthy chief magiſtrate, on Friday laſt, with his uſual politeneſs, gave an elegant entertainment to the Vicomte de Ponteves, and the officers of the ſquadron under his command, together with the members of Council, and other reſpectable characters. Our informant adds, it is a pleaſing circumſtance to every citizen, and reflects luſtre on our government, that his Excellency poſſeſſes a diſpoſition to treat ſtrangers of diſtinction, particularly our illuſtrious allies, with urbanity and attention---that he not only poſſeſſes this diſpoſition, but the happy talents of eaſe and elegance of manners, to render himſelf peculiarly agreeable.

PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURES.

In noticing the progreſs of manufactures in the United States, it ought not to be omitted, that Mr. Wetherle, of this town, has lately erected at Dedham, works for the manufacture of wire, &c. which promiſe to be advantageous. We alſo mention, that from native ore, which Mr. Robert Pope, of this town, manufactured into wire, that ingenious artiſt has made a number of the true kerby Cod-hooks, which have been pronounced by gentlemen of Marblehead and Cape Ann to be greatly ſuperior to any imported: Numbers of them were uſed the late ſeaſon, and Mr. Pope has orders to manufacture a quantity ſufficient for the next.

A few years ſince there was not a paper mill in Connecticut, now there is annually manufactured there above 5000 reams, beſides paſteboard, &c. In this ſtate mills are continually erecting.

Five thouſand yards of cloth have been manufactured in Hartford manufactory, from September 1, 1788, to September 1, 1789.---ſome of which have ſold for five dollars per yard.

Very fine waiſtcoat patterns, of fine leather, have lately been manufactured here, and promiſe, from their neatneſs, ſtrength, and the durability of the colours, to be much worn.

NEW-YORK, September 26.

What a train of pleaſing ideas ruſhes upon the mind of every American, in contemplating the effects of the late glorious revolution. With reſpect to our own countrymen, there is no doubt that a conſcious dignity pervades the boſom of every freeman, to which in our dependent ſtate they were ſtrangers: When we caſt our eyes Weſtward, Northward, and Southward, we behold a boundleſs theatre, on which a numerous race of happy and enlightened citizens are to exult in all the bleſſings of liberty and good government---Virtue, ſcience and peace unite their beneficent influences to render the preſent and future condition of human nature more eligible than it has ever been in any former period:---Europe from America has caught the ſacred flame of freedom: It has kindled into a blaze---it has illuminated their darkneſs, and where tyranny erected her throne, and bigotry, ignorance and ſuperſtition ſupported her infernal reign, the ſun of a glorious day has ariſen---and liberty rejoices in the divine light and reſplendent beams.

The foundations of tyranny are laid in ignorance, and the ſuperſtructure is ſupported by the ſame means-----knowledge and freedom go hand in hand. The ſtate of darkneſs, in which the eaſtern world has long been plunged, has prevented many of thoſe kingdoms from ſucceeding in their efforts to obtain the juſt rights of human nature. In modern times, if the reſiſtance of the people to the tyrants who oppreſs them ſhould prove unſucceſsful, it will generally be found owing to traitors among themſelves; and the danger from this quarter ariſes from the too general want of all principle, and the predominant love of money among all ranks of people.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 30.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated September 28, 1789, *three o'clock, P. M.*

"The Houſe have this moment determined on the Reſidence Bill, as amended by the Senate,—31 for—24 againſt.

"The amendment of the Senate was, to ſtrike out "*Suſquehanna*," and in lieu thereof to inſert "*Germantown*."

Extract of a letter from St. John's, Newfoundland, July 22.

"Laſt week were landed on our coaſt 102 men and 10 or 12 women, convicts; they were ſhipped at Dublin for Botany Bay, and ordered to join the convoy at Plymouth. Such miſerable ill-looking wretches you never beheld; ſome Highwaymen, ſome Murderers, &c. They are going to be ſecured till our Governor arrives, who is expected daily; it is ſuppoſed they have run away with the veſſel, or that the Captain landed them, to get rid of ſuch rubbiſh, and is gone off."

Extract of a letter from London, Auguſt 8.

"The weather has lately, and continues to bear a more favourable aſpect than it did when we wrote to you laſt, which has cauſed our market to lower from two ſhillings to three ſhillings per quarter for wheat----- indeed the preſent proſpect of our approaching harveſt promiſes plenty."

Extract of another letter from the ſame houſe, Auguſt 10.

"The weather ſtill continues very fair and promiſing for our harveſt, in conſequence of which the market has fallen again today, three ſhillings on an average per quarter, and much unſold."

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Eſquire, is appointed Poſt-Maſter-General of the United States.

Captain Skinner, of the Snow Polly and Nancy, arrived at New-York, ſpoke the Dublin Packet of Philadelphia, from St. Andero, for Dublin, Old Head of Kinſale N. E. 12 leagues.

Extract from Lindſay's Norfolk Hotel Diary, September 12.

Lately arrived in this port, the ſloop Friendſhip, of Bermuda, Daniel Morgan, maſter, 14 days from Turks Iſland.----On the 19th Auguſt, in lat. 33, 20, long. 37, at 11 A. M. met with a very ſevere guſt, at which time ſaid ſloop was very ſeverely ſtruck with lightning, by which the topmaſt and lower maſt was very much ſhattered, as alſo the ſails and rigging, one pump was ſplit, and three men ſtruck down, but after ſome time recovered.

*** The members of the ſociety for the relief of poor diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are deſired to attend a quarterly meeting, on Monday, October 5, 1789, at the uſual place in Lodge-Alley, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

†*† The FREEHOLDERS and other Electors for the county of Philadelphia, are requeſted to meet at the WIDOW LESHER'S Tavern, in Germantown, on *Friday*, the ninth of October next, in order to nominate five ſuitable perſons for members of *Aſſembly*; likewiſe five ſuitable perſons for members of *Convention*, for ſaid county; as alſo one *Commiſſioner*. It is hoped the freemen will generally turn out, as the nomination propoſed to take place on that day may, from all appearances, be the moſt intereſting ſubject of any that ever came before a free people, particularly your members of Convention. It would be well coolly to weigh and conſider the ſubject, and point out from amongſt you the moſt worthy and enlightened characters to perform this duty, it being one of the firſt ever committed to the charge of men. Sept. 23, 1789.

† The Electors of *Cheſter* county are requeſted to meet on FRIDAY, the 9th of October, at Weſt-Cheſter, in order to for a ticket form the enſuing election.
September 25, 1789.

Juſt printed and to be Sold, by
ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun.
In Fourth-ſtreet, between Market-ſtreet and Arch-ſtreet,
POULSON'S
Town and Country ALMANAC,
For the year of our Lord, 1790.
[*Contents in our next.*]

THE annual Election of *Truſtees* and *Treaſurer* of the *Mutual Aſſurance Company*, for inſuring Houſes from Loſs by Fire, will be held at the City Court-Houſe, on MONDAY, the 5th day of October next, at three o'clock in the afternoon; where the members of ſaid Company are requeſted to attend. *By Order of the Truſtees,*
Sep. 24, 1789. JOHN JENNINGS, Clerk.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of MARY WAY, (widow of James Way) late of Weſt Caln townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate to bring them in for ſettlement, to
§ JOSHUA WAY, } Executors.
Sept. 30, 1789. EDWARD VERNON, }

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Eldad Roberts, late of Montgomery townſhip and county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are hereby deſired to bring in their accounts, duly proved, in order for ſettlement with the ſubſcriber, at the Spring-houſe. ‡ JOHN ROBERTS, Executor.
September 30, 1789.

Kingſeſſing townſhip, Seventh month 7, 1789.

BROKE into the encloſure of the ſubſcriber, a black Mare, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, has ſome ſaddle marks, her near hind foot white. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.
† JOHN TEAS.

N. B. She was advertiſed in the Pennſylvania Mercury ſome time ago.

Public Sale of Real Eſtate.

At the Merchants Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 23d day of September inſt. at ſeven o'clock in the evening, will be SOLD, the following property, viz.

Late belonging to Alexander Tod, Eſquire.

A TWO ſtory Frame Houſe, Work Shops and Lot of Ground, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, on the eaſt ſide of Delaware Second-ſtreet, continued and enlarged, containing in breadth on ſaid Second-ſtreet 44 feet, and in length or depth on the north ſide, bounding on Phillips's Rope-walk, 239 feet, or thereabouts, to a 30 feet alley, and in length on the ſouth ſide, bounding on ground of William Brown's, 233 feet, or thereabouts, to the ſaid 30 feet alley, and in breadth on the ſaid alley 32 feet and 3 inches inches (be the ſame in length or breadth more or leſs) now in the tenure of Martin Wall.

Late belonging to Clement Biddle, Eſquire.

A Tract of Patented Land, in late Weſtmoreland, now Allegany county, ſituate on Big Sewickley creek, about five miles diſtant from the river Ohio, containing 321½ acres and 23 perches, with allowance, on which there is an excellent mill-ſeat.

A Tract of Patented ditto, in the ſame county, containing 200 acres and allowance, being Lot No. 1553, in the 8th diſtrict of the Donation Lands.

Any further information can be had by applying to the ſubſcriber, who will attend at the place of ſale.

ROBERT RALSTON, Aſſignee, &c.

September 7, 1789.

Salem county, New-Jerſey, September 14, 1789.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Elſenborough, in the county of Salem, an apprentice lad, named DAVID HAMMER, between 19 and 20 years of age, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſlender made, has a remarkable way, if taken notice of, of opening his eyes larger than common, and giving them a caſt on one ſide and then ſhutting them for a ſmall time, his hair is very black and buſhy and has a down look, had on, when he went away, a fuſtian ſhort coat and black corded round jacket, tow trowſers, tow and linen ſhirt and an old hat, he formerly lived nigh Jacob's-town, with one John Platt, in Burlington county. Whoever takes up ſaid lad, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid, by ¶ JOHN JAMES.

September 4, 1789.

BY virtue of precept of ſale, under the hand of David Rittenhouſe, Eſquire, ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of the late province (now ſtate) of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 8th day of October next, on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate on a branch of Bandywine creek, in Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, beginning at a cheſnut tree on the ſouth ſide of the ſaid branch, thence along a line of marked trees eaſt by ſouth 84 perches, to another cheſnut tree; thence north by eaſt, croſſing ſaid branch, 14 perches to a white-oak, thence eaſt by ſouth 106 perches to a hickory; thence ſouth-eaſt by eaſt 104 perches to a poſt; thence ſouth ſouth-weſt 100 perches, to a poſt; thence ſouth 14 perches, to a poſt; thence weſt 160 perches, to a poſt; thence north north-weſt 202 perches, to the place of beginning, containing 210 acres and allowance. Taken in execution as the property of Evan Griffiths, and to be ſold by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

To be Sold at public Auction,

At the New Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the 6th day of October next, at 5 o'clock in the evening, the following Tracts of Land in the State of New-Jerſey.

A TRACT containing 7239 acres, in the townſhip of Alexandria, in the county of Hunterdon, commonly called Sir Robert Barker's great Tract, lying in an angle formed by the junction of the river Muſconetconk with the Delaware. This tract is ſituated in the heart of a fine wheat country, and improved by thirty farms, many of which on the two rivers are equal in quality to any in the neighbourhood, thoſe on the Delaware have every advantage of the ſhad fiſhery, and other fiſh in their ſeaſons, and the road to Durham in Pennſylvania running through the tract makes a profitable ferry, at the croſſing of the Delaware, at one of them. There is now a ſaw and griſt mill on this tract the ſeat for the latter being about two miles from the Delaware, is capable of great improvement, and the wheat produced in the neighbourhood, with what may be purchaſed of the great quantities brought down that river, will afford it conſtant employment; it is likewiſe a fine ſituation for a country ſtore, the road to Durham, and the river road to Eaſton, croſſing each other at the mill. The farms on this tract are now under leaſe for a year, from the 25th of March laſt, at the annual rent of £ 529.

A tract in the townſhip of Greenwich, in the county of Suſſex, likewiſe called Sir Robert Barker's tract, containing 860 acres, divided into ſix farms, to which will be added a tract of 250 acres, at about three miles diſtance, laid off to accommodate them with timber, and about 760 acres, which are a part of the original ſurvey, but are now poſſeſſed by perſons claimimg under a ſurvey younger than that under which Sir Robert claims, to which they muſt eventually give place. This tract of land is ſituated about three miles above the laſt mentioned tract, about four miles diſtant from Delaware at Eaſton, and lays on the public road from New-York to that place, and the public houſe called the Stone-Tavern, now kept by Jacob Shipman, is on part of the premiſes. No lands in New-Jerſey are better for producing wheat than the lands in Greenwich, and theſe farms are inferior to none in the townſhip, they abound in limeſtone, and are capable of high improvements. In their preſent ſtate they rent at £ 210 per annum, and are under leaſes for one year from 25th of March laſt.

The ſituation of this eſtate, ſo commodious to the river Delaware, renders the tranſportation of all its produce to Philadelphia eaſy, and being only 45 miles from New-Brunſwick, and about the ſame diſtance from Trenton, the two moſt conſiderable market towns in New-Jerſey, and in the neighbourhood of a number of iron works and merchant mills, all which afford a ready market for every kind of produce, renders the purchaſe of it an object worthy the attention of the monied man, as the improvements it is capable of, under leaſes for the uſual term of years, would greatly advance the rents---it is equally calculated for a ſpeculator, as it ſeems at preſent moſt ſuitable to have it ſold in ſuch lots, as may afford him the real advantage of retailing it out by farms. And the proſpect, not very diſtant, of a fœderal city being built within about 40 miles diſtance from it by water, is no ſmall addition to its value.

John Sinclear, who lives on the tract in Alexandria, and Edward Bird, who lives on the tract at Greenwich, will ſhew the lands to thoſe who want to view them; and maps of the whole, and a ſtate of the title are lodged with Clement Biddle, Eſquire, Notary Public, Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, John Parker, Attorney-at-law, at New-Brunſwick, and James Parker, at Perth-Amboy, who will be ready to pay every attention to the inquiries of thoſe who incline to purchaſe.

JOHN PATTON, Auctioneer.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

By ISAAC COLLINS, in Trenton,

The HOLY BIBLE,

Containing the OLD *and* NEW TESTAMENTS;

With the APOCRYPHA *and* MARGINAL NOTES.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted, page for page, with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An Index will be added; and alſo the ſcripture meaſures, weights and coins.

II. The price to ſubſcribers for the volume, well bound, Four Spaniſh Dollars; One Dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to preſs as ſoon as three thouſand copies ſhall be ſubſcribed for, and to be finiſhed without delay.

To all whom it may concern.

Mr. Iſaac Collins has, for many years laſt paſt, been, and ſtill is, Printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to ſee his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctneſs of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to buſineſs.

Trenton, 11th Sept. 1788. *WIL. LIVINGSTON.*

Extract from the minutes of the General Aſſembly of the Preſbyterian Church in the United States of America, Philad. May 25, 1789.

"*The General Aſſembly, conſidering the importance of preſerving faithful and correct impreſſions of the Holy Scriptures; and as Mr. Collins, Printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey, propoſes to make an impreſſion of the Old and New Teſtaments, and wiſhes the countenance and ſupport of all denominations of chriſtians---*

"*On motion,* Reſolved, *That the General Aſſembly of the Preſbyterian Church, in the United States of America, in order to give effectual encouragement to this undertaking, do hereby appoint the Rev. Mr. Joſhua Hart, Mr. Judd, Dr. Alexander M'Whorter, Mr. James F. Armſtrong, Dr. George Duffield, Mr. Thomas Ried, Dr. Matthew Wilſon, Dr. Patrick Alliſon, Mr. Robert Cooper, Mr. James Finley, Mr. Moſes Hoge, Mr. John Blair Smith, Mr. James M'Kee, Mr. Hezekiah Balch, Mr. Thomas H. M'Caulle and Mr. David Rice, to lay Mr. Collins's propoſals before their reſpective Preſbyteries; and to recommend to them, by order of the General Aſſembly, that a perſon or perſons be appointed in every congregation, vacant or ſupplied, to procure ſubſcriptions; and that the Preſbyteries tranſmit by their Commiſſioners to the next General Aſſembly the number of ſubſcribers.*

"*The General Aſſembly alſo confirm the appointment made by the Synod of New-York and New-Jerſey, that Dr. John Witherſpoon, Dr. Samuel S. Smith and Mr. James F. Armſtrong, be a committee to confer with any ſuch committee as may be appointed, whether from any other Denomination, or from any other Synod of our Denomination, to reviſe and correct the proof-ſheets, and, if neceſſary, to fix upon the moſt correct edition of the Scriptures to be recommended to the printer from which to make his impreſſion; and that the ſaid committee be ordered to agree with the printer, that Oſtervald's notes, if not inconſiſtent with the views of other Denominations of chriſtians engaged in this undertaking, be printed with it in ſuch a manner as may beſt promote the publication.*

"*The General Aſſembly, deſirous to ſpread the knowledge of eternal life contained in the Holy Scriptures, earneſtly recommend to all the congregations under their care to encourage this undertaking.*

JAMES F. ARMSTRONG, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

Extract from the Journal of the Convention of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, held in Philadelphia, Auguſt 8th, 1789.

"*Propoſals for an edition of the Holy Bible, by Mr. Iſaac Collins, of Trenton, were laid before this Convention, and ſatisfactory information was given them as to the propoſer's abilities for the execution of the work: Whereupon*

"Reſolved, on motion of Mr. Jones, *That the members of this Convention will aſſiſt Mr. Collins in the procuring of ſubſcriptions.*"

September 5, 1789.

AGREEABLY to the laſt will and teſtament of Benjamin Taylor, late of Pennſbury, in Cheſter county, deceaſed, will, on the 30th day of September inſt. be expoſed to ſale, by way of public vendue, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, containing 100 acres, whereon is plenty of timbered land, and a ſufficiency of good watered meadowing, and on the aforeſaid premiſes is erected a good brick dwelling-houſe and kitchen, with plenty of out-houſes. Alſo a good merchant-mill in tolerable repair; and the remainder of a ſaw-mill, and two frame barns, &c. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, on the premiſes, at which time and place attendance will be given, by § ISAAC TAYLOR, Executor.

Imported, and to be Sold, wholeſale and retail, by

JACOB PARKE,

On the north-ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, a general aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH's anvils, vizes and files, ſawmill, croſs cut, hand and other ſaws, carpenters planes, chiſſels, plane irons and other tools, ſadlers, ſhoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſprigs, tacks and ſcrews of all kinds, turkey oil-ſtones, frying-pans, ſhovel and tongs, warming pans, coffee-mills, candleſticks, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, drawer-furniture and other braſs work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American ſteel, ſheet braſs, bridle bits, ſtirrup irons, girth, ſirſingle and ſtraining webs, ſtaples and plates, curry combs, ſcale beams, ſpades, Spaniſh brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Pruſſian blue, vermillion, pummice ſtone, emory, &c. With moſt other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

Mr. *M'Dougall*

PRESENTS his compliments to his former employers and the public, informs them, that his School is now opened at his ſchool-room in *Carter's-Alley*, for the reception of pupils, to learn the polite and neceſſary accompliſhment of DANCING.

Thoſe who may pleaſe to honor him with the tuition of their children may depend on his utmoſt endeavours to promote their expectations, in cultivating a polite addreſs and eaſy carriage, as well as teaching dancing, in the moſt elegant and approved method.

His employers may depend, that the regularity and decorum, which have always been obſerved in his School, ſhall be ſtill attended to.

Note. A number of new dances, both French and Engliſh, will be taught during the ſeaſon.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

HAVING been favored with your ſuffrages at the laſt general election, by voting me to the office of Sheriff, which I have endeavoured to execute to the beſt of my abilities, a continuance of your intereſt at the next election will confer a further obligation on, Your much obliged friend

And humble ſervant,

Philad. Auguſt 4, 1789. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THE favor you have done me at the laſt general election, in placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff, by a reſpectable number of votes, emboldens me to ſolicit the continuance of your votes and intereſts at the enſuing election, which favor will be held in grateful remembrance, by

Gentlemen,

Your moſt obliged humble ſervant,

WILLAM WILL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1789.

To the ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

ENCOURAGED by a great number of my fellow-citizens, I am induced to offer myſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE, at the expiration of the preſent officer's time.---Therefore, your placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff at the next election, will be gratefully acknowledged

By your friend and humble ſervant,

JONATHAN PENROSE.

Southwark, Auguſt 6, 1789.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

ENCOURAGED by a reſpectable number of my friends, I take this opportunity to offer myſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE when the preſent officer's time ſhall expire; relying on my paſt conduct and my long reſidence amongſt you to recommend me to your free ſuffrages, I therefore earneſtly ſolicit your votes and intereſt to place me on the return next October, which favor, as likewiſe the continuance of your favors, will with gratitude be remembered by

Your friend and humble ſervant,

‡ WILLIAM ROBINSON.

Diſtrict of Southwark, and County of Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1789.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING repeatedly experienced your friendſhip, I flatter myſelf my paſt conduct has merited your approbation, I therefore requeſt the favor of a continuance of your votes and intereſt at the enſuing election for the Coroner's Office, which (as heretofore) ſhall be held in grateful remembrance by,

Gentlemen, your obliged friend and humble ſervant,

Sept. 7, 1789. † JOHN LEACOCK, Coroner.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends and fellow-citizens, I am emboldend to ſolicit your votes and intereſts at the enſuing election for the office of *Coroner*; if I ſhould be ſo fortunate as to meet with your ſuffrages, it will be held in grateful remembrance, by Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

JAMES PICKERING.

Philad. Auguſt 18, 1789.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

AT the laſt general election I was ſolicited by my friends and fellow-citizens to offer myſelf a candidate for the *Coroner's Office*, and the encouragement I then had from the public emboldens me to requeſt your votes and intereſt at the next. Should I be ſo happy as to meet with your ſuffrages, it will be ever acknowledged as a favor by the publics friend,

§ 1w PETER JODON.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS in and for the county of Cheſter.

THE encouragement I have received from many of the reſpectable freeholders and others electors of this county, induces me to offer myſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE at the enſuing election, earneſtly deſiring your votes and intereſt for the ſame, which favor, if granted, will be acknowledged and gratefully remembered, by *Your aſſured Friend,*

Eighth Month 11th, 1789. — JESSE MARIS.

This Day is Publiſhed, Sold by

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the STONE-HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets——*(Price 1/6)*

AN ORATION,

Delivered July 4th, 1789, at the Preſbyterian Church, in Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

By the Rev. WILLIAM ROGERS, A. M.

Profeſſor of Engliſh and Oratory, in the College and Academy of Philadelphia.

To which is added, a PRAYER, delivered on the ſame occaſion.

By the Rev. ASHBEL GREEN, A. M.

Junior Paſtor of the Second Preſbyterian Church.

Publiſhed at the requeſt of the Pennſylvania Society of the Cincinnati.

Ground-Rents,

WELL ſecured within the limits of the city, to amount of *Thirty Pounds per annum*, are wanted for the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, apply to

SAMUEL CLARK,
ELLISTON PEROT,
JOSEPH PASCHAL,
SAMUEL COATS.

Ninth month 8th, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation containing about 90 acres of land, ſituate in Plymouth townſhip, on ſaid plantation is erected a ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, a barn, ſpring-houſe and other out buildings; about 7 acres of extraordinary watered meadow, and more may be made, a good orchard, there is about 20 acres of woodland, the plowland is good and in tolerable repair; for further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the plantation. † JOHN WOOD.

September 5, 1789.

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